

## ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25.

## Impeachment of the President of the United States.

The House of Representatives reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday, and resumed the consideration of the impeachment resolution, the interval between this hour and noon being technically regarded as belonging to the session of Saturday. The desks of members were very sparsely occupied at the opening of the proceedings, but every seat in the galleries, save some in the diplomatic gallery, were filled.

The debate was continued in an animated manner during the whole day, and was concluded by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, whose speech was read from the clerk's table. At 5 o'clock, the House proceeded, amid great but suppressed excitement, to vote on the resolution,

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crime and misdemeaners.

During the vote excuses were made for the absence of Messrs. Robinson, Benjamin, Washburn, of Indiana, Williams, of Indiana, Van Horn, of Missouri, Trimble, of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Donnelly, Koontz, Maynard, and Shellabarger.

The Speaker stated that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occasion, and, therefore, as a member of the House, he voted aye.

THE VOTE RESULTED-YEAS, 126; NAYS, 47.

Nearly, if not entirely, a strict party vote. The announcement of the result elicited no manifestation; but the immense audience which had filled the galleries and corridors all the day, gradually dispersed, until it was reduced to less than one-fourth of its original number.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to reagreed to, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to-this being the parliamentary mode of making a decision

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same; and that the committee do demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer to said impeach-

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to take testimony under oath.

Democratic members attempted to effect a postponement, but were cut off, after an inef- thereafter, subject to removal by and with the feetual effort, by a motion to suspend the rules so as to bring the house immediately to a vote on the resolutions.

The rules were suspended, and the resolutions were adopted—yeas 124, nays 42.

The Speaker then announced the two com-Committee of Two to Announce to the Senate

the Action of the House. - Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bingham, of Ohio.

Committee of Seven to Prepare Articles of Impeachment.-Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Bingham, of Ohio, Wilson, of Iowa, Logan, of Illinois, Julian, of Indiana, and Ward, of New York.

The House then at twenty minutes past six,

In the debate on Impeachment, in the House of Representatives, "Mr. Shanks said that, in this conjuncture, the House should speak but one word, and strike but one blow, and that the blow should come first." We do not know that this Mr. Shanks is a classical scholar; but if he is, he will remember that the ancients fabled a judge who first punished and then heard; and that they placed him in the lower regions, and called his name Radamanthus! They never imagined such a monster on earth! Probably "Mr. Shanks" is not "classical," however, and simply aspires to be Radical! If so it is perfectly in character to "speak but one word, and strike but one blow, and the blow to come first!!

The interview that Gen. Thomas had with Mr. Stanton yesterday, was very much, in the language used on both sides, a repetition of what occurred on Saturday. A demand for possession of the War Department-a refusal to give it up—an order to Gen. T. to go to his office and proceed with his duties as Adjutant pointment, and my own sufferance. The law same power to fill temporarily a vacancy occa-General, and a refusal to obey an order in con- was not intended to protect such an incumbent sioned by removal as he has to supply a place travention of the order of the President. Mr. Stanton remains in the War Department building night and day.

Mr. Speaker Colfax, when the vote was taken on Impeachment said "that he could not consent that his constituents should be silent on so grave an occasion, and therefore as a member of the House, he voted ave." Interesting Speaker Colfax! He could not rest satisfied with 125 to 47-it was incumbent on him to make it 126! What honors are too great, for such a lofty exhibition of Radicalism !!

Mr. Boutwell's speech in the House of Rer. resentatives, yesterday, in favor of the Impeachment, reads as much like one of the Jacobin addresses in the French National Convention, during the reign of the "Mountain," as if it had emanated from the brain of Bar rere himself. He earned, at once, his appoint ment as one of the Managers of the Impeach

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate of the United States: I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st instant, as fol-

"That under the Constitution and laws of office ad interim."

This resolution is confined to the power of and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office ad interim, and by its precuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited

-the power to remove the Secretary of War. It is declared in the resolution, "that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Sccretary of War and designate any other office to perform the duties of that office ad interim."

Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the Government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers, excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice, nor any decision, has ever excepted a Secretary of War from this general power of the President to make removals from office.

It is only necessary, then, that I should refer to the power of the Executive, under the laws of the U. S., to remove from office a Secretary of War. The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the

What, then, are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is the act of August 7, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall rately advised me that the tenure-of-office act deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the said Department.'

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove not disposed to rest upon my own opinions, consider the vote by which the resolution was in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete as a recognition under the Constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

The other act which refers to this question is that regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that act

is in the following words: "That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is, and shall be, entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided: Provided, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month advice and consent of the Senate.

The fourth section of the same act restricts the term of offices to the limit prescribed by

the law creating them.

That part of the section which precedes the proviso declares that every person holding a civil office to which he has been or may be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of the office, the independent power of re- head of any other executive department, or moval, and to require for such removal the other officer in either of said departments concurrent action of the President and the

The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the seven heads of depart ments, whose tenure never had been defined before, by prescribing that they "shall hold cancy shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for their offices respectively for and during the a longer time than six months." term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Thus, as to these en- like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he act of 1863, while it impliedly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein casethat they have any tenure of office, or any in- much of the act of 1795 as applies to a vacancy dependent right to hold during the term of the tion of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one of these officers who have been appointed by a former President, beyond one month after the

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War out the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is, that as to my Cabinet, embracing the seven officers designated in the first section, the act takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them that I have appointed; but it does not protect | table questions which arise in the construction

there is a class of officers, designated by their the course which I have considered it my duty official titles, who are excepted from the gener al terms of the law, and in reference to whom upon which I have based my action. Although a clear distinction is made as to the general the section. This distinction is, that as to such unconstitutional, and therefore void, and althe United States the President has no power of these enumerated officers as hold under the though I have expressly concurred in that to remove the Secretary of War, and designate appointment of the President, the power of opinion in the veto message which I had the any other officer to perform the duties of that removal can only be exercised by him with the honor to submit to Congress when I returned consent of the Senate; while as to those who the bill for reconsideration, I have refrained have not been appointed by him, there is no from making a removal of any officer contrary the President to remove the Secretary of War like denial of his power to displace them. It to the provisions of the law, and have only exwould be a violation of the plain meaning of ercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon the which, in my judgment, did not come within same footing as those heads of departments its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed amble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to who have been appointed by myself. As to with the greatest circumspection, and have accompanied by myself. act ad interim of the Adjutant General of the him, this law gives him no tenure of office. army. Without, therefore, attempting to dis The members of my Cabinet who have been carefully following the course which I have appointed by me are by this act entitled to marked out for myself, as a general rule, faithhold for one month after the term of my office shall cease; but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. It he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton, As to the question of power under the after permitting him to remain a period of two weeks, because he was not appointed by him,

> pointed by me, but by my predecessor. Under this construction of the tenure of office act, I have never doubted my power to remove Mr. Stanton. Whether the act were constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was, however, aware that there were doubts as to the construction of the law; and from the first I deemed it desirable that at the earliest possi ble moment those doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. My order of suspension, in August last, was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

but by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated

Mr. Stanton for more than two years, certainly

have the same right to remove him, and upon

the same ground-namely, that he was not ap-

I repeat, that my own convictions as to the true construction of the law, and as to its constitutionality, were well settled, and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality every one in turn delibewas unconstitutional. Upon the question whether as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, one of those members emphatically stated, in the presence of the others, sitting in Cabinet, that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness.

In a matter of such grave consequence I was though fortified by my constitutional advisers I have therefore sought to bring this question, at as early a day as possible, before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authoritative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the designation of an officer to act as Sccretary of War ad interim, I have only to say that I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancies caused by removals, I understand to be still in force.

The legislation upon the subject of ad interin appointments in the executive department stands, a: to the War Office as follows:

The second section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, makes provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head o the War Department, and upon such a vacancy gives the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers to the chief clerk.

Next, by the act of the 8th of May, 1792, section eight, it is provided that in case of va cancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the head o the War Department, the President may au thorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal.

Then by the first section of the act of February 13, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy

These acts are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the head of any executive department of the Government; and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy, power is given to the President "to authorize the whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor is appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease: Provided, That no one va-

This law, with some modifications, re-enacts the act of 1792, and provides, as did that act for the sort of vacancies so to be filled; but, umerated officers, the proviso takes from the a vacaacy occasioned by removal. It has ref-President the power of removal, except with erence altogether to vacancies arising from the advice and consent of the Senate. By its other causes. According to my construction of himself has appointed them. It is only in that | described, it has no bearing whatever upon so caused by removal. The act of 1795, there-President, and for one month after the cessa- fore, furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal-one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of the 7th of August, 1789,

creating the Department of War. Certainly there is no express repeal, by the act of 1863, of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1795 is inconsistent with that of 1863 as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence, or sickness, but not at all inconsistent as to a of the War Department, by taking from the made vacant by death or the expiration of a the invitations which had been extended to the President the power to remove him. This in term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an nuptials, and to prevent the further preparamy judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law office should be found to be wholly unfit to exitself admits of no other just construction. We croise its functions, and the public service find, in all that portion of the first section should require his immediate expulsion, a which precedes the proviso, that as to civil remedy should exist, and be at ones applied, officers generally the President is deprived of and time be allowed the President to select and the power of removal; and it is plain that if there had been no proviso, that power would just as clearly have been taken from him, so mination of an official term. The necessity, far as it applies to the seven heads of depart- therefore, for an ad interim appointment is ments. But for reasons which were no doubt just as great, and, indeed, may be greater, in satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers | case of removal than in any others. Before it were specially provided for, and as to them the | be held, therefore, that the power given by express and only requirement is, that the Pres- the act of 1795, in cases of removal, is abrogaident who has appointed them shall not, without the day succeeding legislation, an express re-out the advice and consent of the Senate, re-peal ought to appear. So wholesome a power taining 473 acres, for \$7,500. This agency peal ought to appear. So wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implication.

It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the most subtle and debasuch of them as I did not appoint; nor give to them as I did not appoint; nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. If, upon such a question, I have also sold a house and lot in Charlottesville, last while in one part of the section provision is tion of official duty and of law.

made for officers generally, in another clause I have deemed it proper, in vindication of The Stanton Affair-The Impenci-I have been advised by every member of my power of removal limited in the first clause of Cabinet that the entire tenure of-office act is ted only in an extreme and exceptional case, fully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been But the power of my successor over him could | impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands. Whatever may be the consequences merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind, and so imperative. It what was possible had been certain; if I had been fully advised, when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated, actuated by public considerations of the highest character. I carnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me, in what I have done, with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times.

A paper is in course of signature in New York declaring that the subscribers are in favor of forming a series of associations in support of the policy of President Johnson, and are willing to resort to arms to repel any revolutionary attempt on the part of the Congress of the U.S. to overthrow the lawful authority of the Chief the commission of high crimes and misdemean-Executive of the nation.

A strike occurred among the blacks yesterday employed on the wharves at Charleston .-At one time it threatened serious results, but Gen. Burns, the new Mayor, appeared in person, and dispersed the rioters, and arrested the ringleaders.

A fire broke out last Friday in the barn and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R, near the Delaware line, and forty-nine head | will not be presented before Saturday, where of fine cattle were burned to death.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of War to employ counsel to defend the Reconstruction acts has became a law without the signature of

at Reading, Penn., yesterday, in honor of the impeachment of President Johnson.

Destructive fires, yesterday, in Chicago, Detroit and Worcester, Mass. Mr. B. J. Ingersoll, an eminent lawyer, died in Philadelphia, a few days ago.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Richmond Dispatch makes an appeal in behalf of the widow of Wm. Mumford, who was hung in New Orleans during the war by Butler's order. The lady is now in Wytheville,

extremity of poverty. Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller died at the residence of her son in Rus-ell county, a lew days ago.

at the extreme old age of one hundred and four There is a black woman now living in Nor-

folk, who has attained the ripe old age of 113 years. She is vigorous and healthy.

FICKLENESS OF WOMAN. - "Truth Strange than Fiction." -- We hear of a singular, sudden, and most unexpected change of mind on the part of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, residing in the western portion of our city. She had given her heart to a young gentleman every way her equal, and promised him her hand at an early day. Extensive preparations for the approaching nuptials had been made, and Thursday evening last had been fixed upon for the consummation of the marriage. Thursday morning, while the family of the lady were at breakfast, to the utter amazement of all present, she announced a change of mind, on the subject of marriage, and solemnly avowed her determination never to marry. The fond parents, who had warmly sanctioned the contemplated union, remonstrated with the fickle daughter, and implored her to adhere to her former determination. They recounted the disappointment that would ensue among the invited guests, and above all, Lydick, our "floater," for a copy of Dr. Sears the crushing and terrible effect upon the young address to the Convention, on the subject of gentleman who had so fondly hoped to make her his own dear bride in a few brief hours. She was deaf to all entreaties. No remonstrance nor expostulation could move her from her purpose. She again declared that she was unchangeably and unalterably resolved never to we have. They say that we are "unrecon-wed. Her reasons were considered as good structed," and still without representation. wed. Her reasons were considered as good and sufficient to herself, and she cared not what the world might think or say.

Immediate steps were taking to apprise the young gentleman to whom she had been affianced, of the unhappy aspect affairs had assumed, and the intended bride's own brother conveyed to him the sorrowful tidings. He was found in his office, in the very act of arranging in its case a magnificent diamond ring, designed as a bridal present. The astounding intelligence was communicated as gently as possible. He received it in profound silence, but a deathly pallor quickly overspread his manly face, and a tremulous emotion shook every fibre of his frame. After a pause o several minutes, the silence was broken by the young gentleman himself. who simply said: 'Charlie, this news has quite unmanned mea thunder bolt from a cloudless sky, or to have heard of a Jew professing the religion of Jesus Christ, could not have astounded me more. Please say to Clarissa, farewell; I can never look upon her more."

Measures were also taken to countermand tion of such viands as had been ordered for the wedding feast.

That evening the spacious and elegant mansion, where was expected to have been heard "a sound of revelry by night," was shrouded in gloom and darkness, and one heart that had fondly anticipated its coming, was weighed down with grief and sorrow.—Rich. Enquirer

REAL ESTATE SALES .- On the Sth inst., Joel Miller & Co., of the Piedmont Land Agency, sold to Jesse Morgan, esq., of Centre county, Pa., the farm of Capt. Wm. Rogers, located has sold a great many farms to Northern men, particularly Pennsylvanians, who are the best of farmers and who make us good citizens.

They also sold the Hotel property at Gordonsville, together with fc.ty-two lots, for \$6, 344.50, a few weeks ago. This was the prop-An examination of this act, then, shows that whether it should be characterized as a viola Saturday, belonging to Jas. Tinsley, to Paul I Lewis, for \$1,545.—Culpeper Observer.

[From the Washington Chronicle ] The President was in his office yesterday. engaged in writing, as early as 74 o'clock A. M. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas called, and was soon after followed there by Secretaries Seward, Randall, McCulloch, and Welles, and Attorney General Stanbery. A conference took place, during which, it is understood, an arrangement was finally agreed upon to apply for a writ of quo warranto to compel Secretary Stanton to show by what authority he holds possession of the War Office and property appertaining thereto, after making one more demand upon Mr. Stanton to turn it ever to General Thomas. The application has been prepared by Mr. Stanbery, and will be presented to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this morning. Secretary Stanton has retained Messrs. A. G. Riddle of this city, and Matthew II. Carpenter, of Iowa, to act as his counsel in this case.

The question has been raised whether the other engagements of Chief Justice Chase would not compel him to defer the impeachment trial; but it is stated on undoubted authority that no such obstacle will intervene to prevent the speedy commencement of the trial whenever the House Committee of seven charged with the preparation and prosecution of the presentment of the President before the Senate shall have reported to that body that they are prepared to proceed. The engagements of the Chief Justice, among which is the trial of Jefferson Davis, may be attended to by any of his associates, or even the district judges in his ab sence. The impeachment trial would in any event take precedence, in view of the dignity of the office and the emergency of the case. The Chief Justice, in cases of impeachment, holds precisely the same relation towards the Senate as does the Sperker towards the House; and it is incumbent upon him to respond at once to the call of the Senace to become its presiding officer.

Messrs. Stevens and Boutwell, constituting the committee of two appointed by the resolu tion yesterday to present articles of impeachment to the Senate, will present themselves before the Senate to-day, and announce to that body that they have been instructed by the House of Representatives to present against the President, Andrew Johnson, charges of ors, which they are prepared to maintain by proof. The committee will then retire. The Senate will then notify the House that they are prepared to receive any further communication on the subject. After receiving that communi cation from the Senate, the House, through their committee of seven, charged with the preparation and prosecution of the presentment, will draw up the charges and present stables of the Alburger farm, on the line of the | the same, in form, to the Senate. It is understood, on good authority, that these charges upon a final trial may be said to have been initiated. The trial will then proceed at the pleasure of the Senate.

MR. R. J. WALKER.—Yesterday morning a committee of Democrats called upon Hon. One hundred guns were fired by the Radicals Robert J. Walker to remonstrate with him upon the advice he was reported to have given Gen. Thomas, to respect the law requiring that all military orders shall pass through the General of the army. He admitted having given such advice, whereupon they expressed themselves surprised and grieved, saying that replying substantially as follows:

Gentlemen, we want peace in this country and any man who performs an act calculated Va., with three children to support, and in the to provoke bloodshed and involve the country in another civil war, I want to see hung to the first lamp post.

We quote the above as it was given to us, and not as being the precise language used by Mr. Walker: but we have reasons to believe it is about the substance of what he actually said. + Washington Chronicle.

A BROADSIDE AT UNDERWOOD, -Mr. Lin gett, a Conservative member of the Convention, poured a broadside into Underwood on Thursday, which is thus referred to in the Richmond

"In alluding to the acts of multersance of Radical appointees to high offices, he remarked that even the President of this convention is each day franking documents as United States Senator from Virginia contrary to law, all the while he is a citizen of District No. 1, and de nies the fact that Virginia is a State. If Virginia be not a State, as Judge Underwood claims, then he ought to be arraigned and tried for this high crime. If Virginia be: State and he a Senator, as his frank claims, then he is equally culpable, because he cannot be a judicial officer of the Federal Government and at the same time a Senator of State. Taking either horn of the dilemma he stands convicted before the country of mal fensance of office.

FRANKING. - While we return thanks to Mr. education, we must expose the fraud which the Government suffered, in transmitting it to us It hears the frank of "J. C. Underwood, Un ted States Senator." Have we a Senator i Congress? That body does not concede that How, then, can a U. S. Judge, or any body else, claim to be a Senator for Virginia and frank public documents in virtue of his office If the grand jury will not present this man, we wonder how postmasters can violate their oathof office so far as to recognize his frank. Will not the Postmaster General take this matter in hand?—Lynchburg Virginian. •

HIGH RENT.—The farm of the late Syd1 nah Williams, of this county, was rented at public auction on Tuesday last, for \$1,700. The farm contains 360 acres, about 100 acres to be cultivated the present year. Rented by Henry S. Williams. J. H. Clapham, auctioneer. This is an indication of the estimate placed upon some of our Loudoun lands.—Leesburg

It is proper that the reasons which President Johnson gives for his recent removal of Mr. Stanton should be read and impartially considered by the people of the country. Hence, we publish his Message on the subject sent into

In the British House of Lords, last night, the bill suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland was advanced to the second reading. Earl Russell spoke at length, advocating reform in Ireland in both Church and State.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, last night, gave a party in Washington, which was very largely attended, and was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

The President is in the daily receipt of dispatches from all portions of the country, sustaining and encouraging him.

No business of importance was transacted in the Senate, yesterday. There was a long executive session.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, who has been nominated as Secretary of War, is in Washington.

COMMERCIAL. ALEXANDRIA MARKET, February 25 .- The market to-day was less active, and prices were weaker. In Flour there is very little doing, and no change in quotations. Offerings of Wheat very light, and demand moderate.-Sales of red at 263 for fair-no sales of white reported. Corn was not so active, and several samples were withdrawn. Offerings of 3,000 bushels mixed, and 300 bushels white. Mixed sold at 103a109, and white at 110-some small lots sold as low as 107. Sales of Rye at 145, 147 and 150, with a fair enquiry. Oats 73c, and in

BALTIMORE MARKET, February 24 - Flour There was very little inquiry for Flour or Change, and the only sale reported was one of 100 bbis Northwestern spring Wheat Super at So 25 per bbl. There is some demand for Flour from the local trade, but scarcely any inquiry for it for shipment. Prices are steady. Grain .- Corn was in better supply to-day than for some time past, some 13,000 bushel white, and 20,000 bushels yellow being at market. Yellow was in pretty active demand, some 0,000 bushels selling at 116a117; 10,000 at 118, and lot of 2,000 bushels brought 119, delivered at he Point. Of white some 6,000 to 8(1) bushs ere soul at 11 all6, and one small lot vers in e brought 119 Wheat was firm and fairly tive. Sales comprise some 2,500 bushs, Pen rivania red at 250a256; 300 Maryland do, at 262 nd 500 choice Virginia do, at 280a255. Oats old at 78a80, and we quote Rye as before at

Receipts of Produce, &c, by Railroad. The following are the receipts of produce. &c.

by railroad, for the past week:

Orange, Alexa. J. Manassas.—Corn. 18,227 bushels; wheat, 1781; rye, 236; oats, 557; potatoes, 217 bushels; beans, 35 bushels; corn meal, 68 bushels; oil, 1 bbl; buckwheat, 12 bushels; walnuts, 20 bushels; hominy, 12 bushels; flour 224 bbls; apples, 73 bbls; butter, 30 firkins; hogs, 43; eggs, 20 bbls; onions, 5 bushels; rye flour, 2 bbls; rags, 4560 lbs; whisk-y, 6 bbls; dried fruit, 1860 lbs; bacon, 1960 lbs; feathers, I sack; iron and bones, 10,000 lbs; land, 3 firkins; sumae, 118 bags-5540 lbs; flaxsced, 5 bushels; furs, I bunile; hides, 3 bundles; spokes, 8500; poultry, 15 bls and boxes; old copper, 10) lbs; fence rails, 500; paper, 4 bundles; sundries, 3 bbls; horses attle, calves, &c., 7; wood, 51 cords; lumber 1,500 feet; cedar posts, 00.5; cattle, 3 car loads ther freight amounting to 24 tens. Freight ent forward, 325 tons.

Alexa., Loudoun & Hampshire.-Corn. 7140 ushels: wheat, 912: rye, 76; oats, 100; meal, 112; ruit, 78 bushels; walnuts, 28 bushels; beans, 22 ushels; potatoes, 172; flour, 255 bbls; apples, 16 bls; poultry, 11 bbls; eggs, 11 bbls; butter, 19 bls and kegs; slaughtered hog-, 54; bacon,1375 bs; calves, 6; beef, 2 quarters; wood, 258 cords.

Gold.

NEW YORK, February 25 .- Gold to-day 1421. AMUSEMENTS.

COTREE DRAMATIQUE.

A. E. MURDOCK, the celebrated Elecution

st and Actor, will give one SELECT READING from different authors, at LIBERTY HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 27th, 1858. Selections from Dickens' Nickolas Nick-elby, Christmas Carol, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn: Shakspeare's Hamlet, Macbeth, Merchant

of Venice, and others. 

Christmas Carol..... resting entertainments travelling.

Ordinary Admission..... Doors open at 7½. Reading commences at 8. Tickets for cale at George E. French's Book tore, No. 95. King street, and at the door.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

The FOURTH ANNUAL BALL of the Mount Vernon Association will take place AT THE EINTRACHT HALL. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11th There will be no pains spared on the part of

the Association to make this one of the grandes affairs that has ever taken place in this city. Master of Ceremonies. W. H. SMITH. Floor Managers.
JOHN A. FIELD. R. M. LATHAM.

.G. Nowland, J. Riggias, S. N. Aubinoe. Supper will be furnished by an experienced aterer at city pri es.
Tickets S1, to be had from any of the Com-

B. W. Gheen, V. W. Powers, J. A. Geib.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY ORGAN-The County Committee is requested to meet at BRENTSVILLE, the first day of March

Court. It is important to have a full meeting. Ist District-E. Nelson, Dr. M. B. Weedon. B. Brawner, Dr. M. A. Ish.
E. A. Weeden, Wm. A. Bryant.
Col. E. Berkley, Capt. J. Herrell

Prince William co., feb 24-3t FFICE VIRGINIA EXPRESS CO.

No. 67, Cameron Street, Alexandria, Va., February 17, 1868. The Virginia Express Company is now running daily to Washington, Georgetown, Balti-nore, Lynchburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Charlottesville, Staunton, Harrison-burg, Lexington, Covington, Warm, Hot and White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg and to all

oints in the Valley of Virginia.

Money and valuables forwarded with dispatch. Goods called for and delivered in all parts of the city. For further information apply T. A, BREWIS & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS! GARDEN SEEDS!

We have received to-day per steamer from New York, our Spring supply of fresh and gen-uine GARDEN SEEDS. Having purchased tomers. Our stock will be found large and complete, comprising every favorably known variety. Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds in every variety, in papers, at five cents each, mailed to any address free of charge, upon receipt of price, when o. do.
less than half dozen papers.
JANNEY & CO., Druggists,
No. 145, King st. ceipt of price, when ordered in quantities of not

CARPENTERS of this city, at Clarke's Restaurant, corner of King and Alfred streets,

By order of the

COMMITTEE.

INTERESTING. We respectfully give notice to our friend

and the public generally that between now and the 15th March we will sell many kinds ef goods at greatly reduced prices In COTTONS and CALICOES we have good bargains to offer. We invite an examination feb 8 WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

MARYLAND SHELL MARL.—Having been appointed agents for the sale of this fertilizer we are prepared to furnish any amount to those who may desire to prove its virtue, st very low rates.

Cartificates from parties who can vouch, as to the superiority of this above many other fertilizers, if desired GWIN, BECKHAM & CO. oc 25-

H. B. WHITTINGTON, CHARLES W. GREEN,

FANCY, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Would respectfully solicit a call from his iends.